(b) if so, when the work had started and by when it was likely to be completed;

(c) what were the reasons for which the said work could not be completed within the stipulated period; and

(d) by when Government propose to complete this work and what action Government propose to take against the officials found to be responsible for the delay in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) and (b) The works relating to laying of water and sewer lines in J.J.R. Colony, Mochi Bagh (Moti Bagh-II) were started in the month of December, 1984 and was intended to be completed by April, 1985. The work of sewerage has already been completed and the sewers are functioning. The progress of the work relating to water supply is 70 per cent.

(c) and (d) The D.D.A. has reported that delay in completion of these works has been due to constraints of funds and in the case of sewerage, due also to late receipt of approval from Delhi Administration for road cutting. The work relating to laying the remaining length of water supply lines and construction of a underground tank alongwith pump house and pumps shall be completed by the D.D.A. as the funds are provided by the Delhi Administration for he purpose under the Plan Scheme covering these works.

SHRI LAXMI NARAIN: Has the permission for road cutting been received?

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Yes, it is received now and the work is going on. Regarding water supply line, about 3000 metre pipeline for water supply is to be laid. Out of this already 2500 metre pipeline has already been laid.

SHRI VISHWA BANDHU GUPTA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to ask if there is any mechanism for monitoring this kind of work done by the DDA and so on. Generally, we are getting a lot of complaints about work not being completed on time. So what is the mechanism of monitoring in the Ministry, whether it is monthly, six-monthly or yearly?

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Sir, there is a system of monitoring and we are monitoring, but the problem is that some works come uder DDA and some under MCD. This is meant for the resettlement colonies. The number of the resettlement colonies is 24 and for all these colonies necessary fund has to be there. Every year budget allocation is made for giving them amenities like water supply, severage, roads, paths, etc. So, without proper funds, it is difficult for these institutions to complete the works in time.

Registration granted under insecticides Act

*325. SHRI ASHOK NATH VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Registration Committee of the Central Issecticides Bureau had granted registrations to various parties under section 9(3) of the Insecticides Act during the last three years, if so, what are the details of the parties, with their products and the dates of granting such provisional registrations together with the terms and conditions; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that any of the parties who had been granted registration under section 9(3B) of the Act, had fulfilled the statutory conditions laid down by the Registration Committee after the grant of registration under section 9(3) of the Act, if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir. The Registration Committee has registered various products under section 9(3b) of Insecticides Act

in favour of different parties during the last 3 years. Details of the names of the parties, the products and date of grant of registration are given in Annexure-I.

Where the Registration Committee is of the opinion that the insecticide is being introduced for the first time in India, it has the powers, pending any inquiry to register it provisionally for a period of two years on such conditions as may be specified by it. The provisional registration as mentioned above is granted by the Registration Committee after its *prima facie* satisfaction on the safety and efficacy of the product. However, to fulfil the requirements of grant of regular registration under Section 9(3) of the Act, the Committee stipulates various terms and conditions partaining to Chemistry, Bio-effectiveness, Residues, Toxicity, Packaging and Labelling, Shelf-life- etc. on the certificate of provisional registration.

During the pendency of the provisional registration the Registration Committee can allow the import of insecticide the quantity depending on the safety and efficacy requirements.

(b) A number of parties have fulfilled the conditions of provisional registration granted under Section 9(3B) of the Act; and consequently they have been granted regular registration under Section 9(3). The names of such products and parties are given in Annexure-II.

Annexure–I

Details of parties and products who have been granted provisional registration under section 9(3B) of the Act, during last three years

Sl. No.	Product	Party	Date of issuance of provisioal registration	Quantum of import allowed, if any
1	2	3	4	5
1	Triforine . . .	M/s. E. Merck India Ltd., Bombay.	12-6-85	275 Kgs.
2	Chlorothalonil . .	M/s. Diamond Shamrock Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.	23-9-84	No restriction.
3	Fosetyl-Al . . .	M/s. May & Baker (India) Ltd., Bombay.	19-9-86	800 Kgs.
4	Fosetyl-Al . . .	M/s. Sur ksha Chemicals & Engineers, Bombay.	19-9-86	52 MT Tech. grade or 65 MT of Formulation.
5	Indiara . . .	M/s. Harringer Bright Institute, Pune.	10-4-87	Nil, because of indigenous manufacture.
6	Propetamphos . .	M/s. Sandoz (India) Ltd., Bombay.	26-3-87	100 Kgs.
7	Bromodiolone . .	M/s. Pest Control (India) Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.	24-9-85	No restriction.
8	Bitertanol . .	M/s. Bayer (India) Ltd., Bombay.	26-3-87	No restriction.
9	Bitertanol . .	M/s. Sur ksha Chemicals & Engineers, Bombay.	26-3-87	20 MT Per annum of 25% WP formulation.

1	2	3	4	5
10	Metalaxyl	M/s. Hindustan Ciba Geigy Ltd., Bombay.	11-6-85	6 MT.
11	Dicamba	M/s. Hindustan Levers, Bombay.	25-11-86	No restriction.
12	Dithianon	M/s. E. Merck, Bombay.	7-1-86	No restriction.
13	Thiophenate Methyl	M/s. Motilal Pesticides, Mathura.	24-12-86	No restriction.

Annexure-II

Details of parties and the products who have fulfilled the requirement conditions of registration issued under section 9(3B) of the Act

Sl. No.	Product	Party
1	Acephate	M/s. Bharat Pulverising Mills, Bombay.
2	Allethrin	M/s. Sur Chemicals, Calcutta.
3	Cypermethrin	M/s. IEL, Ltd., Calcutta. M/s. Bharat Pulverising Mills, Bombay. M/s. National Organic Chemical Industries Ltd., Bombay.
4	Decamethrin	M/s. Hoechst (India) Ltd., Bombay.
5	Fenvalerate	M/s. Rallis India Ltd., Bangalore.
6	Isoproturon	M/s. Hoechst India Ltd., Bombay. M/s. May & Baker (India) Ltd., Bombay.
7	Pendimethalin	M/s. Cynamid (India) Ltd., Bombay.
8	Kitazin	M/s. Pesticides India, Udaipur.

SHRI ASHOK NATH VERMA: Sir, it is mandatory provision under section 9(4) of the Industrial Act where a product is duly registered, any other person can apply for registration for the same product and get the registration on payment of prescribed fee. But it is a matter of surprise that the Registration Committee of C.I.B. is asking for many uncalled requirements from the new entrepreneurs, which in fact is not at all necessary. It creates problems for the new entrepreneurs to get the registration in time. Is the Government aware of the difficulties ? If so, what action Government has taken to simplify the procedure?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Sir, pesticides are very dangerous chemicals and we have to examine the efficacy and safety of these chemicals as well as their toxicity and that takes time. Unless the data is provided by the entrepreneur, it is not possible for the committee to decide about its registration and that takes time.

SHRI ASHOK NATH VERMA: Sir, the procedhre is unnecessarily complicated. It is not properly communicated to the parties who need registration under section 9(4). It has created a group of touts in the CIB office which speeds up

the process of registration by getting money. This leads to corruption and corrupt practices in the CIB office. Is the Government aware of the corrupt practices in this office? If so, what action has the Government taken in this matter?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: So far we have not come across any specific case. If the hon. Member has any particular case of corruption in mind, he can bring it to my notice and I will take action.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Sir, if we go through the Statement, it seems that it is mostly the multinational companies which have been granted the permission to manufacture insecticides. I am aware of the fact that during the last eight or ten years, the small scale industries which have applied for registration have been rejected on the ground that they have not got adequate capacity for laboratory tests. For this also a suggestion has been made by the Small Scale Industries Associations that there are national laboratories where this can be done. But it seems that the multinationals have got a better say and a better go with the Ministry so that their products are being cleared. I want to know what is the share of these companies which have been granted permission in the total production of insecticides is this country and whether the Ministry is ever going to consider that these small scale industries in the country, which have mostly been set up by chemical engineers etc., should get a chance for manufacturing these items.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Sir, I do not agree with the hon. Member when he says that the Government helps only the multinationals.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: He never agrees with me.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: It is the policy of the Government to help the small scale sector also. As I said earlier, a number of things have to be examined, particularly toxicity of the chemicals which affect the human beings as well as animals. And unless these are examined, the registration cannot be given. So whenever the small scale industry also comes for registration, we examine the data submitted by it, process it and then the registration is granted. A number of small scale industries are also registered. Not in this list. These are small lists. But there are a number of small scale industries which are registered. They also manufacture pesticides.

SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU: Sir, as per Statement-I, provisional registration under section 9(3B) has been granted for 13 products to multinationals. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what is the quantum of import and what is the amount of foreign exchange involved? Is there any proposal to encourage parties to manufacture indigenously? Are there any laboratories to facilitate them?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Sir, the quantum is mentioned in column 5.

SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU: This is about registration. Whether they have actually imported these quantities. You have somewhere said "no restriction".

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Sir, when they approach for provisional registration, after examining all issues they are registered provisionally and the quantity is fixed for import. It is generally for test and trial. Now we do not know whether they have imported or not. But they cannot exceed that limit. That much we know because it has to be checked by the Ministry.

SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU: But in case where there is no restriction.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: But there are a number of such entrepreneurs who get registration but never work and, therefore, we are considering to make a provision that if they do not put the registration to use within three years, then we can cancel the registration.

SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV: Sir, May I know from the honourable Minister—as my friend, Apa Saheb Kulkarni, has asked—what is the actual share of the small-scale units in

the production of insecticides in this country? We know that there are three agencies which are involved in the production of insecticides—multinationals big national industries and small-scale industries. I want to know categorically what is the share of the small-scale industries which are involved in the production of insecticides.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Sir, this question does not arise out of the main question put by the honourable Member. I require separate notice for this.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: Sir, sometime back the honourable Minister has said that for small-scale industries also they are giving registration. I would like to know from the honourable Minister how many small-scale industries had applied for provisional registration and how many were given registration between 1-4-1985 and 31-3-1987.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This does not arise out of the question. Please put a separate question.

Production cost of urea

*326. SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA:†
SHRI SAGAR RAYKA:

Will the Minister AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply to Unstarred Question 1175 given in the Rajya Sabha on 6th March 1987 and state:

(a) what measures are being taken for reducing the cost of production of urea;

(b) whether it is a fact that the co-operative sector is performing better as compared to the public and private sector fertiliser companies and if so, the details thereof, sector-wise, indicating the production capacity, the actual production and the norms of production; and

(c) what are the reasons for the inferior performence of the public sector fertilizer plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Fertilizer production units are taking steps to reduce the cost of production of Urea through higher capacity utilisation and lower consumption of feedstock and inputs.

(b) Yes, Sir. The requisite details for the year 1986-87 are as follows:—

Sector	Installed Capacity (in lakh tonnes of N+P)	Actual Production (in lakh tonnes of N+P)	Capacity utilisation (N+P)	Norm of Capacity utilisation as laid down for fixation of retention prices
Public Sector				
Sick Units	13.07	6.00	45.9%	Ammonia—80%
Others	33.18	24.72	74.5%	Phospheric Acid—70%
Total (Public Sector)	46.25	30.72	66.4%	
Cooperative Sector	15.07	14.60	96.9%	
Private Sector	27.78	25.38	91.4%	

*The question was actually asked on the flour of the House by Shri Chimanbhai Mehta.